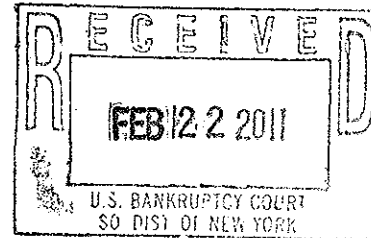


Alan C. Zak, pro se
5545 Dunroven Way
Dawsonville, GA 30534
770-265-7086 (O)
Creditor Claimant
Claim # 62223



**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
In re

MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, et al,
f/k/a General Motors Corp., et al.

Debtors.
-----X

:
:
Chapter 11 Case No.

:
:
09-50026 (REG)

:
:
(Jointly Administered)

OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 179th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS
(Welfare Benefits Claims of Retired and Former Salaried and Executive Employees)

TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT E. GERBER,
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

Comes now Alan Zak (a/k/a Alan C. Zak), creditor and claimant against Motors Liquidation Company ("MLC") (f/k/a General Motors Corporation, "Old GM"), and a retired salaried account executive from Old GM, who respectfully files this OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 179TH OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS.

Relief Requested

Debtors' 179th Omnibus Objection to Claims seeks entry of an order disallowing and expunging certain welfare benefits claims listed on that filing's original Exhibit "A", claims as filed by retired and former salaried and executive employees. Included on that list is Claim # 62223 in the amount of \$166,048.00 filed by Alan Zak, Proof of Claim copy attached for reference. Creditor Claimant Zak requests the Debtors' proposed order

not be allowed, thereby preserving Creditor Claimant's right to financial consideration for the value of diminished and cancelled welfare and healthcare benefits in retirement.

Background

Creditor Claimant Zak spent the majority of his entire adult working career at Old GM from age 29 through 60, holding many managerial and non managerial positions in marketing, service, technical and engineering areas . An early retirement package was tendered by the Old GM and he accepted an early retirement offer in September, 2008, then transitioning to retirement pension and benefits starting November, 2008. He retired as a Fleet Account Executive – Service, from the Fleet and Commercial Operations department.

Debtors argue "Accrued Benefits Have Been Assumed by New GM"

Healthcare benefits provided by New GM in 2010 are significantly different and diminished as compared to those provided in 2009 and earlier and at time of retirement. Medical insurance premiums paid by Creditor Claimant Zak were \$582 more in 2010 than 2009. The health insurance option was changed from a menu of health care options that included a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) to a high deductible healthcare option only. The new "Consumer Driven Healthcare" policy has deductibles of \$2,500 per person / \$5,000 per family initially and then the claimant continues to be responsible for 20% of the next \$10,000 of expenses. This increase in health care costs represents an increase for basic medical coverage from about 8% of retirement pension to over 30%, an approximate 400% increase, just for health care.

When factoring in the elimination of Dental, Vision and Extended Care Hospitalization which have been completely eliminated in 2010, the total out of pocket expenses increase even further decreasing the retirement benefit that is now consumed for all health care expenses.

GM published documents indicate healthcare costs to GM were reduced by \$1360 per covered person from 2009 to 2010 (see the attached Claim for more detail). This significant increase in liability to Creditor Claimant Zak should not be categorized and concluded as “Accrued Benefits Have Been Assumed by New GM” based on these facts, especially if one is on the “paying end”.

Debtors argue “Benefit Modification Claims Should Be Disallowed As Debtors Had
Right to Amend Or Terminate Each Benefit Plan”

There is little doubt that many GM documents stated, “GM reserves the right to amend or terminate benefit plans.....”, or similar language. However, the voluntary retirement, by Creditor Claimant Zak in 2008, should not be subject to changing the terms of the retirement contract “ex post facto”. Changing benefits or any provision of an employment and/or retirement contract is on firm legal ground for future agreements when both parties agree but Old GM being allowed to change the provisions unilaterally after the fact undermines the entire contractual process that American business is founded on. Part of the standard retirement negotiations was the provision that Creditor Claimant Zak could never be re-employed, as an employee, by GM. In the referenced *Sprague v. General Motors Corp.* case, the court stated:

To vest benefits is to render them forever unalterable. Because vesting of welfare plan benefits is not required by law, an employer’s commitment to vest such benefits is not to be inferred lightly; the intent to vest “must be found in the plan documents and must be stated in clear and express language”.

In the case of Creditor Claimant Zak, the special early retirement was accepted with the understanding that pension and retirement benefits, and the inability of Zak to ever be rehired by GM, were contractual obligations of both parties. Why should Old GM not be bound to their contractual obligations? Because they patently state they have the right to terminate or amend at will? If provisions of any contract are allowed to be changed unilaterally, then what value does the contractual process have? Had Creditor Claimant

Zak known that GM was to be allowed (in the future) to unilaterally change the provisions without any negotiations, then the decision to retire would likely have been very different.

Discussion

The Court is being asked to consider the employment and retirement agreement between Zak and Old GM, one where professional marketing, service, technical and engineering services were tendered by Zak for many years in return for a mix of present and future salary compensation and benefits. These benefits were accrued both in the present during employment and in retirement. At any time either Zak or Old GM had the ability to end the employment agreement if the value and/or compensation for the services were not agreeable to either party. Retirement benefits are an integral part of one's compensation package. If the legal system does not uphold the ability to negotiate a contractual agreement regarding benefits in the future (retirement), then why should anyone have faith in the legal system to uphold any contractual obligation? The very foundation of American business is predicated on this fact. Had Creditor Claimant Zak known GM had the ability to walk away from these contractual obligations, he would likely not have accepted an early retirement package, especially one that prevents him from ever accepting re-employment with GM in the future.

Summary

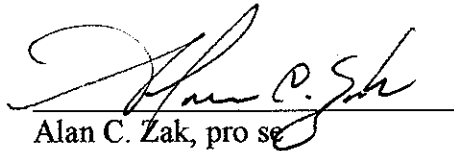
In summary, Creditor Claimant Zak respectfully asks the Court to deny DEBTORS' 179th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS and preserve his claim to allow entitlement to the retirement welfare benefits he worked so hard to earn.

Creditor Claimant reserves the right to modify, revise, or supplement the above referenced figures and calculations.

Attach: (1)

Dated: February 18, 2011

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan C. Zak", is written over a horizontal line.

Alan C. Zak, pro se
5545 Dunroven Way
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770-265-7086(O)
ZakAsana@aol.com

OBJECTION TO DEBTORS' 179th OMNIBUS OBJECTION TO CLAIMS

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that hard copy versions of the above and foregoing have been delivered or served upon the following via U.S. Postal Service with adequate first-class postage affixed, mailed February 8, 2011. Two originals were sent to the Court via overnight delivery service on the same date.

Two originals sent via Overnight Delivery:

Clerk of the Court
Honorable Judge R.E. Gerber
U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the
Southern District of New York
One Bowling Green
New York, NY 10004

Copies via USPS:

- 1) Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, attorneys for the Debtors, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153 (Attn: Harvey R. Miller, Esq., Stephen Karotkin, Esq., and Joseph H. Smolinsky, Esq.);
- 2) Motors Liquidation Company, 401 South Old Woodward Avenue, Suite 370, Birmingham, Michigan 48009 (Attn: Ted Stenger);
- 3) General Motors, LLC, 400 Renaissance Center, Detroit, Michigan 48265 (Attn: Lawrence S. Buonomo, Esq.);
- 4) Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, attorneys for the United States Department of the Treasury, One World Financial Center, New York, New York 10281 (Attn: John J. Rapisardi, Esq.);
- 5) United States Department of the Treasury, 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Room 2312, Washington, D.C. 20220 (Attn: Joseph Samarias, Esq.);
- 6) Vedder Price, P.C., attorneys for Export Development Canada, 1633 Broadway, 47th Floor, New York, New York 10019 (Attn: Michael J. Edelman, Esq. and Michael L. Schein, Esq.);
- 7) Kramer Levin Naftalis & Frankel LLP, attorneys for the statutory committee of unsecured creditors, 1177 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036 (Attn: Thomas Moers Mayer, Esq., Robert Schmidt, Esq., Lauren Macksoud, Esq., and Jennifer Sharret, Esq.);
- 8) Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York, 33 Whitehall Street, 21st Floor, New York, New York 10004 (Attn: Tracy Hope Davis, Esq.);
- 9) U.S. Attorney's Office, S.D.N.Y., 86 Chambers Street, Third Floor, New York, New York 10007 (Attn: David S. Jones, Esq. and Natalie Kuehler, Esq.);
- 10) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, 375 Park Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10152-3500 (Attn: Elihu Inselbuch, Esq. and Rita C. Tobin, Esq.);
- 11) Caplin & Drysdale, Chartered, attorneys for the official committee of unsecured creditors holding asbestos-related claims, One Thomas Circle, N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20005 (Attn: Trevor W. Swett III, Esq. and Kevin C. Maclay, Esq.);
- 12) Stutzman, Bromberg, Esserman & Plifka, A Professional Corporation, attorneys for Dean M. Trafelet in his capacity as the legal representative for future asbestos personal injury claimants, 2323 Bryan Street, Suite 2200, Dallas, Texas 75201 (Attn: Sander L. Esserman, Esq. and Robert T. Brousseau, Esq.);


Alan C. Zak

PROOF OF CLAIM

09-50026 (REG)
09-50027 (REG)
09-50028 (REG)
09-13558 (REG)

Your Claim is Scheduled As Follows:

Filed on: _____

Name and address where payment should be sent (if different from above):

☐ Check this box if you are the debtor or trustee in this case.

If an amount is identified above, you have a claim scheduled by one of the Debtors as shown. (This scheduled amount of your claim may be an amendment to a previously scheduled amount.) If you agree with the amount and priority of your claim as scheduled by the Debtor and you have no other claim against the Debtor, you do not need to file this proof of claim form. **EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:** If the amount shown is listed as **DISPUTED, UNLIQUIDATED, or CONTINGENT,** a proof of claim **MUST** be filed in order to receive any distribution in respect of your claim. If you have already filed a proof of claim **in accordance with the attached instructions,** you need not file again.

If all or part of your claim is secured, complete item 4 below; however, if all of your claim is unsecured, do not complete item 4. If all or part of your claim is entitled to priority, complete item 5. If all or part of your claim is asserted pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(9), complete item 5.

5. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a). If any portion of your claim falls in one of the following categories, check the box and state the amount.

Specify the priority of the claim.

☐ Domestic support obligations under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(1)(A) or (a)(1)(B).

☐ Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$10,950*) earned within 180 days before filing of the bankruptcy petition or cessation of the debtor's business, whichever is earlier - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).

☐ Contributions to an employee benefit plan – 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(5).

1. **Introduction**

Up to \$2,425* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use – 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7).

☐ Taxes or penalties owed to governmental units - 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8).

☐ Value of goods received by the Debtor within 20 days before the date of commencement of the case - 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(9) (§ 507(a)(2))

Other - Specify applicable paragraph of 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)().

Amount entitled to priority:

7. Documents: Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements or running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. You may also attach a summary. Attach redacted copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest. You may also attach a summary. *(See instruction 7 and definition of "redacted" on reverse side.)*

*Amounts are subject to adjustment on 4/1/10 and every 3 years thereafter with respect to cases commenced on or after the date of adjustment.

If the documents are not available, please explain in an attachment.

FOR COURT USE ONLY

Penalty for presenting fraudulent claim: Fine of up to \$500,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152 and 3571.
Modified B10 (GCG) (12/08)